(c) It is not possible to indicate the time frame for disposal of these cases.

**Bio-gas plants in Malaya Pradesh**

1627. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of bio-gas plants which have been installed in rural Madhya Pradesh, district-wise, during the last three years;

(b) how many villages in the State have collectively opted for bio gas plants;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for 1995 and 1996 for installation of bio-gas plants in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A statement indicating district-wise number of family type bio-gas plants installed in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years i.e. 1991-92 to 1992-93 under the National Project on Bio-gas Development is given *(See* below)

(b) Community bio-gas plants have been installed in 51 villages in the State of Madhya Pradesh so far under trie Community, Institutional and Night-soil based Biogas Plants Programme.

(c) and (d) Targets for installation of Bio-gas plants are finalised in consultation with the State Governments, and programme implementing agencies and taking into account availability of resources. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have leouested for allocation of a target of 20,000 bio-gas family type bio-gas plants for the year 1995-96.

**Statement**

*District-wise number of family type bioget Plants installed during the last three years i.e.* 1991- 92 *to* 7993-94 *in Madhya Prodesh*

| S. No. | District | Number of biogas plants installed during 1991-92 to 1993-94 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Bhopal | 21 |
| 2 | Vidisha | 11 |
| 3 | Rajgarh | 43 |
| 4 | Hoshangabad | 71 |
| 5 | Sehore | 35 |
| 6 | Raisen | 40 |
| 7 | Betul | 57 |
| 8 | Damoh | 47 |
| 9 | Sagar | 39 |
| 10 | Chhatarpur | 56 |
| 11 | Tikamgarh | 61 |
| 12 | Panna | 27 |
| 13 | Indore | 37 |
| 14 | Khandwa | 21 |
| 15 | Khargone | 19 |
| 16 | Dhar | 7 |
| 17 | Jhabua | 6 |
| 18 | Ujjain | 4 |
| 19 | Dewas | 61 |
| 20 | Mandsaur | 17 |
| 21 | Ratlam | 3 |
| 22 | Shajapur | 7 |
| 23 | Gwalior | 3 |
| 24 | Datia | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | Guna | 236 |
| 26 | Shivpuri | 176 |
| 27 | Morena | 101 |
| 28 | Bhind | 155 |
| 29 | Jabalpur | 307 |
| 30 | 3Q Mandla | 171 |
| 31 | Narsinghpur | 536 |
| 32 | Seoni | 474 |
| 33 | Balaghat | 920 |
| 34 | Chhindwara | 375 |
| 35 | Satna | 657 |
| 36 | Sidhi | 106 |
| 37 | Rewa | 208 |
| 38 | Shahdol | 195 |
| 39 | Raipur | 2982 |
| 40 | Durg. | 254 |
| 41 | Rajnandgaon | 480 |
| 42 | Bastar | 915 |
| 43 | Bilaspur | 758 |
| 44 | Raigarh | 1105 |
| 45 | Sarguja | 242 |
| | TOTAL | 26883 |

**Greater harnessing of non- conventional Sources of Energy**

1628. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

(a) whether it is a fact that Government policy envisages growth in availability of electricity through greater harnessing of non-conventional sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is a fact that areas suitable for harnessing respective sources of non-conventional energy viz., wind power, solar power, bio-mass and mini-hydel power etc, have been identified and programmes drawn for implementing it; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that financial aid for implementing such projects is provided by the World Bank and other international agen. cies even to the State Governments and NGOs;

(e) if so, the details of various categories *of* financial aid available; and

(f) the details of projects for generation of energy from non-conventional sources implemented in Bihat during the preceeding two Five Year plans and those proposed to *be* implemented and pattern of funding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Government is implementing wide ranging programmes covering the entire gamut dl renewable energy technologies. In order to realise the potential of renewable energy sources for the production of electricity, systematic and sustained measures have been taken for planning and implementing countrywide programmes, specifically in the field of solar, wind, small hydro, biomass based cogeneration etc. A package of fiscal and financial incentives which include any other soft loans, tax holidays, wheeling and banking of power etc., are being provided to encourage generation of electricity from non-conventional energy sources.

(d) and (e) The World Bank is-providing as assistance of US $ 141 million for India Renewable Resource Development Project. Out of this amount, Us $ 115 million is being